the conditions in which they made will persist until they are perform is the one well nigh insuperable obstacle to transactions. It has been for nearly three years now one of our greater evils, and the best augury to be drawn from the dry goods sales is their apparent promise that that condition has passed away. Manufacturers are now at least cortain that if they go on they shall at least not merely labor to shelves in warehouses. If they do not get rid of their goods by more ordinary channels they know that there is at least one way in which they may be passed along to con-numers at prices which, taken in the average, prevent loss. The certainty of safety and the chance for gain present the legitimate field for commercial enterprise; and it is possible that this event in the dry goods de is the first fact in the series for which the country has waited.

The Presidency In the South. Conviction on the subject of candidates and the canvass is no doubt as deep in the South as elsewhere; but it has not been loudly uttered, and it is a significant cirsumstance that while the opinions of the East and the West in the North have reseived due attention comparatively little has been heard of what is thought in the Southern States. In another part of the paper will be found many opinions of Southern men, and a glance of the state of opinion in the South on the candidates and the more important issues of the conflict. In what is said by Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, the reader will find an indication of some consequence to the republicans who are to go to Cincinnati. Mr. Lamar believes there are some republican candidates who would divide the vote of the South, and that some others would concentrate and embitter the ferocity with which the canvass may be conducted for the democ racy. If this idea has any weight it is in connection with Mr. Blaine's 'Veff Davis' campaign" in the House of Represen-tatives. That movement on his part exhibited him as the leader in his party of the sentiment which would not forgot the war. It gave him in that regard some party éclat; but the fact must be considered, in the same connection, that it made him the one candi-date whose nomination would unite against his party every Southern vote except those of colored men and carpet-baggers. It appears that the names of best repute in the outh are those of Tilden and Bayard-with a great deal of hesitation in regard to Bayard because he is a Southern man, the more thoughtful Southern men apprehending that this may offend Northern susceptibilities. But the strength that would accrue to Tilden from this view is certainly more than lost by the sweep with which the South seems likely to go for inflation. Louisiana, Georgia and Texas alone are sure for hard

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

A ruby colored dress is trimmed with mulberry. A very young lady may wear corn color with

now a country journalist, is working for Hendricks.

There is a magnificent drawing room dress of ivory

patin with bronze and gold trimmings.

People who make a good deal of noise with their thous seldom make any with their boads.

At Stratford-on-Avon, they say, the children firmly selieve that Shakespeare wrote everything that ever was, including the Holy Bible, from Genesis to Revela-

An eleven-year-old girl in Illinois weighs 200 pounds and her father every week or two goes out and puts an

and nor initiate revery weak of two goes out and past an extra hinge on the gate.

Judy — "I rate wife (whose husband has returned home late)—"Now, I'll just give you a piece of my mind." Husband—"Don't, my dear, you can't spare

Senator West live side by side in adjoining houses, yet the tranquillity of the street is something remark-

English boilermakers and French balloonists are trying to see who can send their machines the highest. According to the latest accounts the steam boiler was

Black silk is now trimmed with white lace and mag-

It was a New Jersey wife who said, "My dear, if you can't really drink bed coffee without abusing me, how is it that you can always drink bad whiskey without

abusing the barkeeper?"

The girls at Washington College, Leavenworth, Kan., sent a challenge to the young men asking them to play a game of football. The boys rafused on the ground that the girls wouldn't kick fair.

It is in next style to wear moss green with grass fringe.
London Fun :- "Dignity-Did I see you turn your

nose up at me?' Impudence—'Don't know, I'm sure!'
Dignity—'Did you turn it up?' Impudence—'Well, I
bried, and you make me think I succeeded.'''

scandal when she says, "Gossip is a sort of smoke that comes from the dirty tobacco pipes of those who dif-fuse it; it proves nothing but the bad taste of the English young ladies in drawing rooms are notices

ble if they wear pale lemon and pink.

II. Taine, the talented French critic, has been noting the actions and articulations of a baby that was learning to talk, and his summary is, "The child presents, in the transitional state, mental characters which we find in the fixed state in primitive civilizations."

Protessor Seciye, member of Congress, is likely, from his talking, to raise sentimental feelings. Really, he is an old man, fifty-two years of age, with spectacles and straight, gray hair, and it cost him only three cents to fulfil his campaign. He tooks like a country

At a recent Queen's reception Princess Beatrice were a dress and train of white silk, with tablier and bordering of Irian guipure, finished with chatelaine and bouquets of strawberry blossoms and fruit. Orna-ments, a pearl nocklace and emerald pendant brooch and earrings; headdress, veil, feathers, emeralds and

In the Phrenological Journal of this month is a ques-tion from some one who says he has a red nose, and describes himself are one who never used coffee, tocacco or alcoholic liquors. The editor of the Phrenological Journal says that the real cause of red noses is cold feet. That is the reason why men say,

Miss Emma Abbott, a young Wissonsin girl who began her careed by playing a guitar, is receiving very high praise for musical ability in the London Journals. This year American girls are winning musical laurels in Europe, and white Miss Gaul, the planist, of Baltimore, is succeeding under the praise of Liszt, Miss Abbott, a singer, is

ing under the praise of Liszi, Alsa Abbott, a singer, is gamma applicities from the public.

A very able work on the history of landed property in the various countries of Europe is in press, written by Prince Wassiltonikoff, the Russian author. Its chapter on English landholding accounts for the steady increase of the monopoly of the soil by a landed aristocracy by the gradual dispossession of the peasant and

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

RMMA MINE AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Will Disraeli Prosecute the British Abettors of the Fraud?

THE NOTE TO TURKEY.

Six Points for a Charter of Reform in the East.

FRENCH WORKMEN FREE AND INDEPENDENT

Irish University Oarsmen Preparing for the Contests in America.

COTTON AND SILVER-THE MARKETS.

VALUABLE PAINTING STOLEN.

ENGLAND.

THE MINE FRAUDS ENGAGE THE ATTEN TION OF PARLIAMENT—WILL THE GOVERN-MENT PROSECUTE THE BRITISH OFFEND-RRS ?-- A CONSERVATIVE MEMBER FROM CORK-A VALUABLE PAINTING STOLEN-SPANISH VIOLATION OF CITIZEN RIGHTS-COTTON, BREADSTUFFS AND SILVER.

LONDON, MAY 20, 1876.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Philip Callan (liberal), member for Dundalk, gave notice that on Monday he would ask Mr. Disracil whether, in view of the grave-disclosures which have been made before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington concerning certain British subjects, showing a fraudulent suppression of facts and misrepresentations in the prospectus of the Emma Mining Company, the government intend to ask the law officers of the Crown for an opinion regarding the propriety of instituting criminal proceedings against those persons implicated therein.

The announcement of the election of Mr. Goulding, conservative, as member of Parliament from Cork, which was made yesterday, is officially confirmed to-day. Mr. Goulding succeeds the inte Mr. Ronsyne, who represented Cork in the liberal and home rule in-

Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign De-partment, stated to-day in the House of Commons, in partment, stated to-day in the House of Common, in reply to Mr. Robert W. Homburg, that Pratt, the British subject referred to by the Times' Cadiz correspondent as being detained by the Spanish authorities after his sentence had expired, had been sentenced to imprison-

Senor Sagasta and subsequent Ministers promised by release, but representations made to the Spanish gov erament since remain unanswered.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING RILL PASSES In the House of Commons this evening the Merchant Shipping bill passed its third roading.

A VALUABLE PAINTING STOLES.

A painting of the Duchees of Dovoushire, by Gainsborough, recently purchased by a firm of Bond street picture dealers for \$52,500, was last night cut from the frame and stolen.

REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF THE TH A reward of \$6,000 has been offered for the appro-heasien of the person who stole the portrait of the Duchess of Devenshira.

Silver is to-day quoted at \$21/d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—THE WEEKLY SUP-

PLY AND SALES. LIVERPOOL, May 26, 1876. Sales of cotton during the week, 43,000 bales; ex-oriers took 5,000, speculators took 2,000; total stock,

1,042,000; American, 638,000. Receipts, 93,000 bales; American, 69,000. Actual export, 10,000. Amount afiost, 321,000; American, 121,000; for-

The weather to-day is well

QUOTATIONS FOR COTTON DURING THE WEEK.

The circular of the Cotton Brokers' Association Issued to-day, says in its review of the week ending yesterday that cotton has been in limited demand and, with a continued pressure to sell, quotations are generally reduced. American has been in very moderate request and prices have been irregular at a general decline of jid. For Sea Island there has been a fair

A leading grain circular says there have been copious rains this week throughout the country, but the temperature continues low for the season.

The arrivals of wheat in the Kingdom were smaller during the week ending with Saturday last than in any week for several months previous, and prices have further improved for both English and foreign, owing to limited deliveries from growers and the continuous Con-

In to-day's market holders asked a penny per cental advance for wheat, which checked purchases beyond a moderate extent. Flour was in fair request. Corn steady, with a demand mainly for consumption.

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTAS.

PREPARATIONS OF THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY

CREWS FOR THE CONTESTS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, May 26, 1876.

Mr. Frank Recs, representative of the American college boat clubs, has left Dublin without effecting any important modification in the arrangements made by the Dublin University Rowing and Boat clubs.

As, however, it appears that the events to be decided at Saratoga are open to undergraduates only, of whom the boat club is mainly composed, the latter intend to send an undergraduate crow to represent the University

The Rowing Club's graduate crew consists of Pentland, the two Barringtons and Hickson, and will probably appear on Saratoga Lake before participating in the regatta at Philadelphia.

GERMANY.

COUNT YON ARNIM'S CARE-LEGAL EFFORT IN HIS BEHALF.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent reports that Count Von araim's counsel have protested against the Count von Armin's counsel have protested against the advertisement for his apprehension and requested that the time appointed for the execution of the sentence be further postponed six months on account of the condition of the Count's health.

FRANCE.

THE WORRMEN'S SOCIETY AT VARIANCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT—AN INDEPENDENT DELEGA-TION FOR AMERICA.

PARIS, May 26, 1874.

societies it was decided not to accept the government subvention for the expenses of the visit to the Centen nul Exhibition at Philadelphia, subject to the condition that the government shall select the delegates.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day "urgency" was voted for the bill providing for the restoration to the State of the exclusive right to grant university degrees

TURKEY.

THE BERLIN NOTE TO THE SULTAN-A SOLEMN PREVACE AND SERIOUS DEMANDS.

PARIS, May 26, 1876. The Journal des Débats purports to give a full sum mary of the note of the Berlin Conference.

The preamble recites that the Powers have a moral right and duty to obtain the fulfilment of the engage-ment which the Sultan contracted in accepting the terms of Count Andrassy's note. On its fulfilment do-

Mussulman fanaticism is encouraged.

The Salonica affair is due to the Porte's hesitation.

The memorandum states that the Powers have agreed upon the following points:—

First—A two months' armistice, during which it is

First—A two months' armistice, during which it is toped that an understanding, on the basis of the Antrassy note, will be reached.

Second—The Porte to restore the Christian houses the condition of the conditio

and churches, supply the owners with food for one year, and exempt them from taxation for three years rom their return.

Third—Such relief to be distributed by a comm

composed of the representatives of the two religious of Herzegovina, with a Christian presiding.

Fourth—The Turkish troops to be withdrawn, except from six fortified towns, until the complete pacification

arms until the Moslems have laid down theirs and the reforms have been faithfully executed. Sizth—The consuls or delegates of the Powers to

superintend generally the execution of the reforms, and specially the return of the refugees.

The note concludes that if the armistice expires without the accomplishment of the programme such measures will be taken by the Powers as may appear

THE PORTE LINELY TO REJECT THE MEMOR ANDUM-WILL THE TREATY OF PARIS BE BE-

LONDON, May 26, 1876.
A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company, dated

Constantinople, May 24, says:—
THE SULTAR'S POLICY TOWARD THE CONFERRING POWERS The memorandum of the Berlin Conference has not yet been officially communicated; but it is stated that the Porte will reject it and ask the European Powers to keep within the limits of the Treaty of Paris and not intervene in the internal affairs of Turkey.

MILITARY RESOLVE.

The Porte intends to call out all the reserves and and make a supreme effort to suppress the insurrection.

INPERIALIST PATRIOTISM.

It is rumored that the Sultan, on learning that the cash in the treasury was not sufficient to meet the re-quirements of the public departments, promised to ad-vance the necessary funds from the Privy Purse. LATION AFTER REBELL

The Courier d'Orient asserts that in that part of Bulgaria where insurrection prevails, 118 villages, which contained 100,000 inhabitants, have been burned.

WAR RISES ON VESSELS FOR THE MEDITER

Although no transactions in war risks on vessel bound to the Mediterranean were actually reported yesterday, the rate was quoted at a quarter of one per

IMPERIALISTS AND INSURGENTS INCLINED TOWARDS AN ARMISTICE.

LONDON, May 27, 1876.

The Standard's Vienna despatch says the preliminaries of the new armistice are already under consideration in both the Turkish and insurgent camps.

The Porte has authorized Mukhtar Pacha to suspend
hostilities whenever feasible.

A Paris despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company mays the report that France has proposed a general con-ference on the Turkish question is discredited in well

The Finer' Borlin despatch says the Herzegovinan leaders held a meeting on the 23d inst., and having been informed what the principal propositions of the Berlin conference were, determined to continue the

A telegram to the Daily News from Belgrade says there has been serious fighting in Bulgaria. The Turks have hanged several chiefs and priests at

It is also rumored that there has been a genera massacre of the Christians in that neighbort the insurgents are retiring to the mountains.

Washington, May 26, 1876. In a telegram received by the Turkish Minister it is stated that the report relating to the disturbances and anxieties existing in the Ottoman Empire is without foundation.

ITALY.

The parliamentary committee on the Basic Convention have decided to reject it.

The French, Austrian and Spanish legations in Ro will soon be raised simultaneously to the rank of em-

NORWAY.

A NATIONAL VESSEL AT SEA FOR PHILADELPHIA The Norwegian corvette Nordsigerien has arrived at Plymouth, and will sail to-morrow for Philadelphia.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 27—1 A. M.
Probabilities.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary and falling barometer, northeast to southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional light

For the Gulf States, falling and stationary b ter, easterly to southerly winds, slightly warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and local thunder

In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling and sta-

In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling and sta-tionary barometer, winds mostly from northeast to southeast, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly in the former occasional rains.

For the Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys, fall-ing and stationary barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lake region, falling and stationary barom-cter, southerly to westerly winds and warmer, clear or

and falling barometer, southerly to westerly winds, and falling barometer, southerly to westerly winds, warmer and generally clear weather, and possibly in the northern portion of the latter occasional rains.

The Mississippi River, from St. Louis down, continue

THE WEATHER TESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1875. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1876.

3 A. M. 63 57 3:30 P. M. 84 73 6 A. M. 54 55 6 P. M. 83 64 73 6 A. M. 74 55 9 P. M. 77 56 12 M. 80 65 12 P. M. 70 54 Average temperature preservary. 60% Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

HIS MAJESTY AT SCHOOL AND INSPECTING

MECHANICAL INVENTIONS The Emperor accompanied by the Visconde De Bom Retiro, devoted some hours this morning to studying the working of the irreless engines which replace horses in the street cars plying between miles distant from the city. His Majesty took his seat in the car and so studied practically the work-ing of the system, with which he expressed himself well pleased. He inquired minutely into the speed, pressure of steam and capacity of the engine, and went to Carrollton station in order to witness the

miling of the boiler with steam.

The simplicity of the means employed pleased His Majesty very much. He inquired the cost of the engine, the amount of coal consumed each day in generating the necessary steam for working the line, and was answered intelligently by the engineer trachers.

Having been satisfied on all these points, His Majesty returned to town, where he visited one of the nine public schools exclusively devoted to the colored population. In every class several children were examined in some branch of their studies. The result cannot be truthfully said to have been very Intering, but there was evidence of progress.

It was noticeable that the colored girls answered much more intelligently than the boys. His Majesty

as very much interested in the experiment of cating the negro, and remarked that no effort ald be spared to make something of him. he imperial visitor next visited a mixed school,

where the children of white parents and the lighter skinned colored people are educated together. Here the students were more advanced, but it is worthy of note that the majority of the exhibition pupils were selected from among children having negro blood in their veins.

The unfinished Custom House was next inspected, out as there is very little to see His Majesty soon ok leave of the Collector of the Port.

He was driven to Thompson's rice mill. The pro-prietor explained minutely the process of preparing rice for the market, and as it is a class of industry n which Brazil may one day become a very formid-able competitor, the Emperor informed himself min-

ntely on all essential points.

In the evening His Majesty visited the Jockey Club, and afterward was present at the service in the Jewish synagogue. On his return he received the Reman Catholic Bishop of Tamaulipas, Mexico, lonsignor De Oca.

MEXICO

REPORTED DRIVEAT OF INSURGENTS IN AN ACTION NEAR MONTEREY-GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT

GALVESTON, Texas, May 26, 1876. Texas, says:—Escobedo remains at Matamoras. Reports have been received of an engage-ment near Monterey between government forces under Fuero and revolutionists under Naranjo and Trevino, in which the latter were defeated.

The revolution seems to be at low ebb.

Two Mexican war vessels, with provisions and rein-forcements for Escobedo, arrived off Brazos from

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY. NEW ORLEANS, La., May 26, 1876.

A large meeting of citizens, he, key 25, 1810.

A large meeting of citizens interested in rice and sugar planting was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce last night in opposition to the Hawaiian Treaty. Hon. William M. Burwell, Lieutenant Governor C. C. Antoine, John C. Potts and Tobias Gibeon were appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and urge its defeat.

RILLIARDS

PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1876. The billiard tournament was continued to-day. The first game was between Garnier and Shaw, the former winning by a score of 800 to 200. Winner's average,

9 21-31; loser's average, 8 12-31.
The second game was between J. Dion and Shaw, the former winning by a score of 300 to 114. Winner's former winning by a score of 300 to 11a winners average, 13 7-11; loser's average, 5 9-21.

The first game this evening was between Daly and Garnier and was won by the latter by a score of 300 to 270. Winner's average, 10 5-7; loser's average, 9 9-14. Daly's best runs were 34, 79, 44; Garnier's were 49, 43

Joseph Dion being the contestants. Sexion won the game by a score of 300 to 144. Winner's average, 15 15-14; loser's average, 6 5-9. Sexion's best runs were 42, 55 and 55; Dion's were 51 and 14. At the conclusion of the last game this evening Sexton issued a challenge to play any one in the world for \$5,000 a side, the game to take place in England, Belgium, America or anywhere, except in France

The contests will end in this city to-morrow night, but will be continued in New York, where games will have to be played for the second, third and fourth prizes.

A CLEVER CAPTURE

BURGLARY IN A CONNECTICUT VILLAGE—THE OPERATOR CAUGHT AFTER A LONG CHASE.

When Mr. Benjamin W. Peck went to his place of business, in this village, yesterday morning, he dis-covered that holes had been bored through the door, releasing the lock, and that the door was ajar. His shelves had been rifled and about \$300 worth of his sherves had been rilled and about \$300 worth of his best goods stolen. Mr. Peck at once telegraphed his loss to Chief of Police Marsh, of Bridgeport, who detailed Officer George Arnold to look for a clew to "the thief. This after much shrewd searching he found. A milkman had seen early in the morning a strange wagon drawn by a much shrewd searching he found. A milkman had seen early in the morning a strange wagon drawn by a peculiar horse near the old Bridgeport Cemetery with boxes apparently of shoes and moving toward Fairfield. Officers Marsh and Arnold followed this ciew with wide and careful inquiries. They drove through Fairfield, Greenfield Hill, Westport, Easton and into the town of Weston. Here, at a piace called "Devil's Den," they found the wagon the milkman had described, the Militord merchant's property remaining in it. Marsh knocked at the door, and was mawered by a man evidently not expecting visitors, for when he saw the officers he retreated from the house through a back door. Arnold, anticipating the movement, pursued, and there was a lively chase through corn fields, meadows and woodlands, remulting in the capture and arrest of the burgiar. The distance travelled after leaving Bridgeport was fully thirty-five miles, and the time occupied about it we hours.

The man stated that his name was Perkins, which is an alias, as it has been ascertained that his real name is George Sales. He is from New York city, and when questioned admitted that he had tolen the goods; that he had followed the business of burgiar for several years successfully, had stolen many horses, and that this was the first time he had been arrested. The horse he had been driving, a valuable one, was taken, as is believed, about three weeks ago, from Mr. Samuel H. Barnes, a wealthy citizen of Wilson, Conn.

The stolen property entire, with the prisoner, were conveyed to Bridgeport. Sales was locked up to wait the action of the Militord authorities. It declared, as the jailor turned the key on him, that "the police were just in time to nab him, as an hour laser he would have been well on the way toward New York, and beyond the reach of Condecticut justice." Sales is about twenty-two years of age, short of stature, gray eyes, light complexion and hair, well dressed, and evidently had been orought up to pursue a far different course of life.

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE LAW DE-

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1876.

The annual Commencement of the law department of the National University took place last evening at Wall's Opera House. There were forty-eight graduates, representing nearly every State in the Union. President Grant. Chancellor of the University, ex efficio, conferred the degrees. FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, May 26, 1878.

Britian's block, at the corner of California and Davis streets, was partially destroyed by fire last night. It was occupied by Holbrook & Co., ship chandlers; J. D. Arthur & Sons, dealers in wagons, and by various offices in the upper stories. The losses aggregate about \$300,000, insured principally in Eastern companies.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTY.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26, 1876. The steamship New Orienna, drawing seventeen feet of water, went to sea this morning via the Jetty Channel drawn by townests.

THE BRAZILIAN EMPEROR. GOVERNOR TILDEN OBJECTS.

IMPROPER ITEMS IN THE CANAL EXTRAORDINARY REPAIR BILL. ALDAWY, May 26, 1876

Governor Tilden has to-day transmitted to the Secretary of State a document, of which the following is

MEMORANDEM.—I object to items contained in section 4 of this bill, which are as follows:—
"For the construction of a lift bridge over the Eric Canal at Main street, in the village of Brockport, the sum of \$4,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, provided that the present bridge be taken down and removed to Palmyra and erected over the Eric Canal between Kent and Earl streets."

"For the construction of a lift bridge over the Eric Canal at Brighton, Monroe county, to replace the iron bridge now existing there, the sum of \$4,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

For the construction of a swing, hoist or turn-table bridge over the Oswego Canal, in the city of Syracuse, on Salina street, at its intersection with Bridge street, in place of the present bridge and in accordance with the provisions of chapter 382 of the Laws of 1874, the sum of \$14,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

"For the construction of a lift bridge over the Eric

sum of \$14,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

"For the construction of a lift bridge over the Erie Canal at Genesee street, in West Troy, to replace the iron bridge now existing, the sum of \$4,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

"For building a lift bridge over the Erie Canal at Exchange street, in the city of Lockport, in the county of Ningara, the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

"For reconstruction of an iron bridge over the Erie Canal, between Earl and Kent streets, in the village of Palmyra, the sum of \$800, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

As to these items the State Engineer reports to me

As to these items the State Engineer reports to me

Paintyra, the sum of \$800, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

As to these items the State Engineer reports to me as follows:—

"Laft, hoist or swing bridges.

"I. Their first cost and cost of repairs are much greater than for ordinary bridges.

"2. Navigation is liable to interruption from want of promptiness in their management.

"3. They are special, local improvements, not necessory to secure good navigation, which the localities specially benefited should pay for and maintain, if built af all."

Mr. Cole, chairman of the Canal Committee of the Senate, called my attention to the fact that, in some of these cases, no law has been passed authorizing the construction for which the appropriations are made, and stated to me that ne had assented to the bill for the valuable provisions it contains, assuming that these items would not receive the Executive ancition. In the memorandum on the Appropriation bill for 1875 for extraordinary repairs, the following observations were made:—

"It changes in the structure of bridges are to be made, they should be done upon a systematic plan, duly considered by the Canal Board, with the approval of the State Engineer, and an examination of the particular case should be had to decide whether the proposed change is clearly necessary for public purposes.

"The tendency to change the innumerable bridges over the canal, at the instance of private persons and local influences; to conform to a prevailing fashion, the contagion of which passes from one bridge to another—in the absence of any resisting power in behalf of the State, which finally pays the cost of the change—is a serious and very growing evil. The applications for swing bridges—tearing down the existing bridges—are becoming frequent. They are demanded by some individual, corporate or local advantage, real or imaginary. They are usually in places which have been aireary largely benefited by the construction of the cansi. They impose on the State a large extraors, and charge it with an annual expense tor operating e

Canal, on the farm of Jerry Brown, in the town of Whitehall, the sum of \$600, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

"For the completion of the bridge over the Glen's Falls feeder, east of and near Green & Richards' steam mili, the sum of \$800, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

"For the construction of three bridges over the State ditch in the village of Tonawanda, in Niagara county, at Marion street, Oliver street and Van Vort street, the sum of \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

"For the construction of a foot bridge over the Eric Canal at Mul Lock, at the junction of the Cayuga and Seneca canals, the sum of \$500, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

"For the construction of an iron bridge over the Eric Canal at the South end of Prospect street, in the city of Lockport, the sum of \$3,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

"For repairing and reconstructing the docking on the Main and Hamburg Canal, in front of Hubbell Brothers' foundry, in the city of Buffalo, the sum of \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

"For the construction of approaches to the Bridge over the Eric Canal at Averill street, in the city of Rochester, \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

"For continuing the work on the breakwater in the harbor of Buffalo, known as the Brid leland pier, in-

iows:—

"For the payment of interest to E. H. French or his assigns on an amount as adjusted by the Canal Board under chapter 879 of the Laws of 1871, and also under chapter 870 of the Laws of 1871, and also under chapter 870 of the Laws of 1872, the sum of \$1,748 22."

This appears to be an appropriation for a gratuitous payment of interest on a sum which was a mere extra allowance to the contractor, and which was a mere extra allowance to the contractor, and which purported to be in itself a final adjustment.

By the first act the Canal Board was authorized to award to E. H. French such sum as they might find bimentitied to, "it said board shall find that said work was not embraced in the special notice of letting under which he entered into a contract with the State, nor contemplated at the time of the letting."

On December 9, 1871, the Canal Board, having made an examination of the matter pursuant to the said act, found that the work for which French claimed a reward "was contemplated at the time of the letting." A resolution to that effect was passed; but resembed the samo day, and the matter laid upon the table.

On December 2, 1871, the Canal Board resolved that French had "made expenditures greater than his contract price by the sum of \$15,000, but that under said act no allowance can be made," thus affirming the first resolution adopted, so far as it found that the work was contemplated in the letting.

Chapter \$50, Laws of 1872, made an appropriation of \$15,000 "for payment of Edward H. French, the amount as adjusted by the Canal Board for work on section 5, Eric Canal, greater than his contract price."

As under the first act no allowance could be made, it would appear that French should not have been paul

amount as adjusted by the Canal Board for work on section 5, Eric Canal, greater than his contract price."

As under the first act no allowance could be made, it would appear that French should not have been paid the \$15,000 under the second, or appropriation act. Whether this was erroneously or wrongfully or gratuitously paid him he can have no claim to interest. These items amount to \$50,448 22.

The object of this bill was to stop the wastes and frauds of the system of extraordinary repairs as it has hitherto been practiced, to enable the Canal Board to terminate all the existing contracts except the low which, in their ludgment, might be necessary to the beneficial use of the canals, and to apply the \$1,600,000 which the measures of last year had reclaimed into the treasury, and the further sums which should be recovered, to real and substantial improvement of the main trunk waterways. It was believed that by restoring the Eric Canal fo its lewful depth of seven feet, and gradually increasing the volume of the water on the levels, the speed of the boats could be increased and the use of steam mouve power facilitated. It was not intended to increase the draught of the boat, but merely to give it an easier traction and a switter motion by lessening the retarding influence of the water contined in a channel having incel physical boundaries. It is not doubted that a reduction in the cost of transportation could have been thereby effected more important than was attained by the reduction of tolks. The plan was sanctioned by the best engineering and scientific abilities and skiil, and by ample practicel experience.

But the interests which fatten on the abuses of the

vising imaginary objections and in simulating opposition.

In the closing days of the session, Mr. Burleigh, chairman of the Canal Committee of the Assembly, communicated to me the opinion that while the \$320,000 appropriated for the improvement of the Champiain Canal and the \$400,000 appropriated to bottoming out the Eric Canal could be maintained the turther appropriation of \$600,000 for deepening the waterway of the Eric Canal was hopeiess of passing the Senate. On consultation with him, as it was unwise to have that surplus remain idle in the troasury, exposed to the risk of being frittered away in jobs without any real utility, it was thought best to apply it to paying the deficiency in the Canal Sinking Fand, thereby enabling so much of the taxes to be remitted. That was accordingly done. The items heretofore specified are objected to; the other portions of this bill are

Approved, May 25, 1876.

SAMUEL & TILDEN.

COOPER UNION.

The annual reception of the Woman's Art School will take piace on Monday, May 20; the reception of the male ert department on Tuesday, May 30, and the numal commencement on Wednesday, May 30, and the numal commencement on Wednesday, May 31, in the great hall of the Cooper Union. The resuling room and library will be closed on Monday, the 20th, but will be open on Tuesday until four octock, and after then as usual. The art work of the pupils will be on exhibition Tuesday and Wednesday, 30th and 31st, from ten A. M. to four P. M.

Professors Theodore D. Woolsey, of New Haven, and J. Henry Thayer, of Andover Theological Seminary, are at the Everett House. M. M. Jackson, United States Consul at Halifax, is staying at the Fitth Avenue Hotel. K. Sugiyama and T. Josio, Japanese Centennial Com-missioners, arrived last evening at the Astor House. Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hud Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hadson Canal Company, and ex-Congressman Steppen San ford, of Amsterdam, N. Y., are at the Gilsey House, Alexander Pietnedf, of the Russian Centennial Commission, is registered at the Albernarie Hotel. Congressian Benjamin A. Willis arrived at the Windsor Hotel yesterday from Washington. Rev. James Freeman Charke, of Boston, and Gustawas V. Fox, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, are at the Everett House. Colonel William Goddard, of Rhode Island, and ex-Senator Norris Winslow, of Watertown, N. Y., are residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

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